

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1855.

Gen. Quitman, who was a member of the Memphis Convention, stood up manfully in that body against the exercise of unconstitutional power by the general government. He declared himself strongly in favor of the Pacific Road, "but self-sacrificing of the spirit of the Constitution, of the accumulation of power in the hands of the general government, and the invasion of the liberties of the people. These were the dangers which threatened to follow any and every unconstitutional exercise of power by the federal authorities of the nation over the rights of the States."

If the Railroad was to be built by the government, the people ought to be free to travel on it without charge, and hire ten thousand tavern keepers to keep good houses for the accommodation on the route. He mentioned these things to show the extremes to which one false step might lead—the destruction of our system of government, the glorious fabric erected by our forefathers."

Gen. Quitman is not mistaken in his reading of the signs of the times. The tendency is, we repeat, to consolidation—to an absorption of all power and influence by the general government. We sincerely believe that the true principles of our government were never in greater danger than they are now. In times of prosperity like these, we are too apt to forget that evil is in our path besetting us on every hand. The sea is smooth, and the gallant ship rides it in glorious sunlight, with all sails set before a favoring breeze; but the storm only slumbers, and may break suddenly in its fury upon us; or it not, the worm working silently in the hull, through this long pause of peace and prosperity, may accomplish what foreign invasion and unceasing movements might in vain attempt. We look to the general government not only for too much, but for almost every thing. We look to it to give us money—our own money—to build Railroads, to construct canals, to improve harbors; we look to it to divide lands—in other words, to benefit us by divisions of property, or by gifts, forgetting the fact that all wealth is taken from the earth, and that no State can be independent which relies on bounties instead of labor. Wherever the Constitution sanctions improvements by the federal government in the States, we are not only willing but anxious to see improvements made; and so, according to this principle, we should be pleased, for example, at the passage of bills to open Nag's Head and to improve the Cape Fear Bar; but a demand for what is due and right, as in these cases, cannot be urged as a pretext for the expenditure of millions on works which are local and not national in their character.

But the true principles of this government are in peril only so far as Congress is concerned. FRANKLIN PIERCE is President—the iron-will of Jackson is in him, as his mantle is upon him; and we have no fears that he will fail the honest masses in the hour of trial. That hour of trial he is surely destined to encounter; but we believe he will walk through it, as on other occasions of a like character, with a purpose and a nerve which no combination of events or circumstances will be able to shake.

APPOINTMENTS OF CANDIDATES.

The candidates for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District—Messrs. Boyd and Puryear—will address the people at the following times and places:

At Madison, in Rockingham county, 28 June.	
"Wentworth, in "	29 "
"Reidsville, in "	30 "
"Lexington, in Davidson "	4 July.
"Cathart, in "	5 "
"York Meeting House (near Fulton), "	6 "
"Mocksville, in Davie "	7 "
"Jacob Fraley's, in Iredell "	11 "
"East Bend, in Yadkin "	13 "
"Brookstone, in Forsythe "	14 "
"Kannapolis, in "	15 "
"Spawnsboro, in Stokes "	18 "
"Hawkins, in "	20 "
"Sexton's, in Ashe "	22 "
"Chesnut Hill, in "	26 "
"Cranbury, in "	27 "
"McMillan's, in "	28 "
"Gap Civil, in "	29 "
"Glade Creek, in "	30 "
"Mount Airy, in Surry "	1 Aug.
" "	2 "

Col. Thomas Ruffin, the Democratic candidate

for Congress in the Newbern District, will address

the people at the following times and places:

Sparta, Edgecombe county, Wednesday June 29.	
"Snow Hill, Greene " Thursday "	30 "
"Stantonsburg, Edgecombe co., Friday July 1st.	
"Kinston, Wayne county, Monday "	4 "
"Tuckahoe, Lenoir county, Tuesday "	5 "
"Trenton, Jones " Thursday "	7 "
"Richlands, Onslow county, Friday "	8 "
"Kannapolis, in Stokes " Monday "	11 "
"Swansboro, in " Tuesday "	12 "
"Capt. Oglesby's School-house, on Bogue Sound, Carteret county, Wednesday "	13 "
"Beaufort, Carteret county, Thursday "	14 "
"Burton Craig, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 7th District, will address the people at the following times and places:	
"July 1, Geo. Ferguson's company, Rowan.	
"4, at Monroe, Union county.	
"7, at Stamey's Store, Lincoln county.	
"9, at Crouse's, Gaston county.	
"12, at Wadesboro.	
"16, at Wilson, Union county.	
"19, at Newton, Catawba county.	
"21, at Rock Spring Camp Ground, Lincoln.	
"23, at Dallas, Gaston county.	
"25, at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus county.	
"27, at Grassy Creek, Union county.	

We invite attention to the Prospectus in our paper to-day, of the "Daily and Tri-Weekly Globe," to be published in Portsmouth, Va., by Lawrence Badger, Esq. Mr. Badger goes to Portsmouth upon the invitation of a number of prominent Democrats, to devote his services to the promotion of the cause. The Democracy of Portsmouth and of the region round about will find in Mr. Badger a sprightly and entertaining writer, an original thinker, and a sound Democrat. He deserves success.

A Convention. Johnston and Wake have held meetings, the proceedings of which have already been published; and it is understood that meetings were held in Orange and Warren on Saturday last. The day fixed for the Convention is Thursday next, the 30th.

COL. BOYD.

We hear the most satisfactory accounts from the sixth Congressional District. Col. Boyd, the Democratic candidate, is acquiring himself in the most gratifying manner before the people, and making friends daily. We learn, from gentlemen every way competent to decide, that he is an overmatch for Col. Puryear in debate; and having the advantage of the federal candidate in both principle and argument, it is no matter for surprise that Col. Puryear is losing ground.

We hope the Democrats of the District will permit us again to remind them of the importance of organization—to making ready to poll every vote. The door is to turn and open on this hinge. A full Democratic vote is a Democratic victory.

A friend in Stokes gives the following sketch of the discussion between the candidates at Stokes Court House:

"Col. Boyd met Col. Puryear at our wheel last week. I can assure you that the 'old wheel horse,' Boyd, made a favorable impression on the minds of the sturdy yeomanry of this County. Puryear, as usual, and as many of his party are wont to do, raved and ranted, and ranted and raved, and flitted over the old issues of Bank, Bankrupt Law, Tariff, &c. as lightly as possible; but upon the law question he dwelt for a considerable time. 'He was most devout friend our old State ever had. So ardent was he that he was in favor of receiving a full and equitable share of the proceeds of the public lands, or a share of the lands, or a portion, however small, and by any means it could be procured. He was much excited while speaking. Boyd replied, and interrogated him upon the Bank, Tariff, and other questions, which was answered by Puryear in a way to convince many that he was on both sides of these important questions. Boyd contended for the Democratic policy in regard to the land question—quoted President Fillmore's message to show that he, even as well as the Democrats, was in favor of pledging the lands to the payment of the national debt—denied the Constitutional right of Congress to distribute the proceeds, but said that if it was the policy of the government ever to divide the lands among the several States, after paying off the public debt, he thought North Carolina should have an equitable share. But he believed there was no probability of such a policy being adopted in his time, if ever. During his speech he was calm and cool, and his arguments were plain and conclusive. The Democracy in this County are in good spirits, and are of opinion that Boyd will get as good a vote as Gov. Reid did last August."

A Correspondent of the Norfolk Argus, writing from Raleigh under date June 13th, says: "Raleigh is well named the City of Oaks; city and country are beautifully blended by the multitude and variety of these monarchs of the forest within its limits. After the trees, the first object of interest which strikes the attention of the visitor is the classic and beautiful Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, which of itself would be sufficient to stamp the impression of Charity and benevolence upon its citizens and the State; but humanity, a principle inherent in this people, stimulated at the proper time by the ardent and zealous philanthropy of Miss Dix, has erected here also an Asylum for the Insane. The State House of North Carolina is a magnificent structure. No State in the Union has one superior. The other public buildings here are not remarkable. The Episcopalians have just completed an elegant and commodious church, after the model of St. George's, New York, and is a becoming testimonial to the faithfulness of the clergyman—the eloquent and pious Mr. Mason—so long their minister. This is also an important business place. The merchants are refined, wealthy and enterprising. Brought in constant contact with the taste and fashion of the whole State, they are induced to provide the richest and most extensive stocks of goods. My limited opportunity of acquaintance and association (for which dear Sir, I am most indebted to you) with these gentlemen, fully satisfied me that our unrequited facilities of intercourse will be fraught with the most salutary results. Norfolk is their market for many articles, and we have their sympathies and preferences."

The last Democratic Pioneer contains a spirited account of the recent discussion between Dr. Shaw and Mr. Outlaw, at Camden Court House. It is evident that Dr. Shaw has the advantage of Mr. Outlaw in debate. He is a more ready and fluent speaker than the latter, and he puts his points in excellent style. Col. Outlaw must feel embarrassed, in reviewing his recent course in relation to Gen. Scott, and there, especially, Dr. Shaw "subjects him," as the Pioneer says, "to the refined cruelty of an inquisitorial torture." We shall transfer the Pioneer's article to our next issue.

Dr. Shaw deserves the enthusiastic support of every Democrat and State rights man in the District.

The Outlaw Will Case is still under consideration in Wake Superior Court. The arguments, it is thought, will be commenced this (Tuesday) morning.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN STATES. Every arrival from the countries bordering on the South Pacific, brings us intelligence of great interest. Tranquility is never of long duration among the people or the nations in that section. At least accounts there was less prospect of war between Peru and Bolivia. The Peruvians do not need to be frightened by the government of Bolivia, since the latter has sufficient work on hand to keep the dissatisfied portion of its own inhabitants, without seeking additional trouble abroad. The enemies of President Belzu are said to be collecting a strong force on the Buenos Ayres side, under the generalship of an ill-treated ex-President, and the consequence is that we may expect soon to hear of a successful revolution in Bolivia. In order to give our readers some idea of the character of Belzu, it is only necessary to mention that the American Charge is the only member of the diplomatic corps near his government, he having dismissed both the Chilean Minister and Peruvian Charge, and insulted the British Charge so grossly as to compel him to leave. All was quiet at Valparaiso; the crops had yielded immensely, and steam communication with the principal ports on that side of the continent had imparted great activity to the people.

STARCHING LINEN. To those who desire to impart to their beautiful bosoms, collars, and other fabrics that fine and beautiful gloss observable on new linens, the following recipe for making gum arabic starch will be most acceptable, and should have a place in the domestic scrap-book of every woman who prides herself upon her capacity as a housewife and the neatness of her own, her husband's, and family's dress; and if she does not take pride in these things, her husband is an unfortunate man.

"Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water, (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then, having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner will give the linen (either white, black, or printed) a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good, much diluted, for thin white muslin and bobbin."

Augusta Chronicle.

We publish below a deserved tribute from the Goldenrod New Era, to the genius of "Tenella,"—also a poetic effusion over this signature, appealing to the Poets of the State to rouse themselves, "for the morning is breaking," and "the rainbow of promise illumines the sky." We are pleased to learn that the volume of Poetry referred to, will be put to press at an early day:

N. C. POETS AND POETRY. There is considerable talent for poetry in North Carolina; but which, like every thing else of our State, has only been partially developed. Of poetry by the sterner sex, *Philo Henderson's* undoubtedly stands at the head; of that by the softer and fairer portion of our race, *"Tenella"* must be awarded the laurel for the best. When we encounter any poetic waifs which we know to be by a son or daughter of North Carolina, we shall, if they bespeak genius in the author, give them an insertion, believing that our readers will gladly accept a part of our space thus disposed of.

We present two weeks. One is by "Tenella," and is a very pretty appeal to the "poets of North Carolina," and does not exhibit, by any means, the full force and grace of her genius; but it is equal to the subject, which did not admit of a full exercise of the fancy. We hope she will be gallantly and handsomely rewarded. While prose men are awaking up to the importance of bringing to light the hidden wealth that lies in the rough quarries of the earth, the poets should arise, and assert in musical numbers the mental wealth that lies beneath the rough exterior of our plain, blunt, honest citizens; as well as paint in the unfolding colors of words-prisms the opulence of scenery that makes a thousand beautiful landscapes from the Sounds to the mountains.

From the N. C. University Magazine.

TO THE POETS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Come rouse you! ye poets of North Carolina, My State is my theme and I seek not a finer, I sing in its praise, and I bid ye all follow, Till ye wake up the echoes of "Old Sleepy Hollow."

Come show to his scornful "Old Rip" is awaking. His sleep like the cloud of the morning is breaking; That the years of his slumber, at last have gone by. And the rainbow of promise illumines the sky.

His place in the Union is glorious I ween, For he's one of its Fathers, the good old thirteen. Ah, some of its sons take a pride in his glory, And are telling to others his unwritten story.

Then will ye be silent, nor add to his fame, Let others deem of his greatness proclaim! Oh can ye not warble one of his strains? One song in his glory, say, can ye not raise?

Come! rouse ye, and aid them the silence to break; Come, show ye to the world that his muse is awake, That her votaries that "humble rich incense can fling, Pure offerings to lay on her altar can bring."

The spell of the Manitou draws to a close, The shriek of the steam-king disturbs his repose, As he dashes in pride o'er his iron war path, Like an arrow that's sent by a brave, in his wrath.

The breath from his nostrils is filling the land, And swift is the stroke of his iron-bounding hand; But let not the echoes of labor, though sweet, Be all in the hollow the stranger to greet.

Come, show him that wood-notes are sung in his bowers, That in its deep shadows there blossom sweet flowers, That bright gems lie hid in its forest of pines, As well as rich ore in the depth of its mines.

I would build for its muse who has slumbered so long— A temple where all may repair with a song, Of the games and the flowers a garden I'd twine, To lay as an offering on Poesy's shrine.

'Tis a labor of love, and I ask for your aid, To gather the flowers that bloom in the shade— To seek for the jewels that half hidden lie, To teach up the wood-notes that unheeded die.

Bring gems of the present, bring gems of the past, And let their bright rays o'er the future be cast, Let a rainbow of Fancy and Poesy gleam, Far over the white clouds of labor and steam.

We add, that any poetry written remotely or recently by North Carolina poets, that has not yet been sent in, may be forwarded to W. L. Pomeroy, Esq., Raleigh, N. C. and its merits will be passed on, determining whether it has a place in a book of N. C. Poets shortly to be published. It should be sent by the 10th of July at latest.

To the Editor of the Standard: Sir, Allow me to use the medium of your paper to make an explanation of the statement of Mr. Branch, in the Standard of the 25th inst., in relation to carrying the mail over the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

From that statement the public are made to understand that no schedule to connect with the Express train would be acceded to by the Department. This I understand to be otherwise. When was first determined to run a day train, and discontinue the night train over the Raleigh and Gaston Road, no other schedule was talked of (or as I believe thought of) by Mr. Branch, than to leave Weldon and Gaston on the arrival of the cars from Petersburg and Portsmouth, about 1 P. M., and arrive at Raleigh by 6 P. M. This schedule, though objectionable and inefficient compared with a connection with the regular mail train, I have good reason to believe would have been acceded to and would now be acceded to by the Department; but Mr. Branch, in his letter of the 19th May, proposes a schedule to delay the mail at Weldon for the arrival of the express train from Wilmington, (a train which can bring us no mail), and arrive at Raleigh at 9 P. M., too late for the delivery of the mail matter that night. To this schedule the Department refused its assent, and assigned as one of the reasons that the mail matter, for delivery at Raleigh, would be delayed from 16 to 17 hours. This supposed delay Mr. Branch is disposed to treat rather unfairly, by applying it to mail matter which passes through Raleigh. The remark was made in reference to the proposed schedule, and referred only to mail matter to be delivered at Raleigh.

My apology for this explanation is, that I am very desirous the mail should continue on the Rail Road, and have little doubt that by conforming to the said schedule first proposed the object would be accomplished, and our citizens receive their mail 12 hours sooner than at present.

WM. WHITE, P. M. Raleigh, June 28th, 1855.

CONSUMPTION AMONG PRINTERS. The Utica Gazette, in noticing the death of Mr. John H. Congrove, a journeyman in that office, aged twenty-two, remarks:

"The frequency of consumption among printers has excited remark among medical men, and many theories have been advanced to account for it. A very interesting article recently met our eye, taken from a medical journal Philadelphia, attributing to printer's ink noxious qualities a volatile character, which implanted in the lungs the seeds of tubercular phthisis. A more probable cause is confinement of the body in positions admitting little muscular movement, especially of one side of the lungs, and irregular hours and habits of life. Compositors on daily, especially morning papers, are necessarily irregular in their habits of eating and sleeping. They are confined in rooms not always well ventilated, at late hours, and under circumstances calculated to tax the physical powers to the utmost. In large cities this is especially the case; and no one who knows the habits of journeyman printers in New York would wonder at their liability to a disease like a consumption in its causes and character."

THE WEATHER. Oh, the weather! It would take a long thermometer to tell how hot it is, and has been for the last week or two. The earth is parched and dry, and reeking with heat. We live in hopes of rain and cooler times; but we feel more like "an aching" the climate of Canada than that of Cuba just at present.

But seriously, the drought is becoming a serious matter, not only in this vicinity, but we see from our exchanges that it is wide spread, extending throughout South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and other States.

Correspondence of the Standard.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1855.

This city has become rather too large to be thrown into general excitement, by any thing short of a revolution. About in spots, it may be occasionally moved, but even then, it is only for a short while. At this writing, something in the latter way is stirring up disconnected localities, and with rather unusual success. It is about Arthur Spring, the whole-sale murderer; and arose in the manner and form following:

Spring was really executed; that is admitted, at least among reasonable people, and some members of the medical faculty, examined the body after death. This, I believe, was in reference to its phenological developments. The learned Doctors found, of course, that the bumps indicated a penchant for blood, and especially as two Juries had found him guilty of murder. After a long examination had closed, one hundred dollars were then passed over to the Rev. John Street, or rather to his order, for interment in the City burial ground. From this point, there seems to be some little fog over the transaction. At all events, a disinterment for a further examination, has never been executed; or that he has turned to a log of wood, which is, at this time, the only representative of the body.

I suppose the mystery admits of the usual solution. You have, no doubt, heard of the multitude of uses to which the carcass of a dead horse may be appropriated. Well, the body of a human being is equally available. As a subject, an ordinary diseased body, is worth twelve dollars. A buried body, or either are worth about ten dollars; if green, if dry, they rate at about thirty. When skeletonized, they are worth one hundred and fifty dollars; but to bring that, the work must not only be done by a skillful hand, but the whole two hundred and fifty-four bones must appear in their proper places. The body of a Spring, I have no doubt, has glided into this mercantile channel; but, by whose means, it is not easy to divine. The burkers, or skeleton-makers, are wide awake all night as well as all day, and know their business like a book. Besides, these unearthy professors, for that is what they call themselves, occupy places into which no human being but themselves would enter, except in a bag. Fancy to yourself a dark hole two stories under ground, made darker by a few dim tapers, with a large pile of red bones in one corner, a few mutilated bodies in the other, and a large kettle, boiling away in a third. Would not place this be a safe retreat? Well, Spring is now in a place like this, and if he had gone there after his last murder, no police officer in America would have traced his head about him.

The old Keystone is getting ready for the Fall election. The Pierce majority ready to be maintained, and perhaps increased; but there will be but little excitement.

The season is draining our city of its fashionable society. The watering places attract many, but, just now, country cottages are the rage, and every wealthy citizen has at least two, one for himself and another for his horses. The poor remain in the city and fare a thousand times better.

Another awful fashion has grown upon us within the last few years. In high life, whenever a wedding takes place the happy couple leave immediately for Europe, for a year's tour. If the law of primogeniture obtained among us, in twenty-five years half our real estate would be in the hands of foreigners, at least by birth. The practice, however, is too ridiculous to last.

The thermometer is an hundred and something in the shade, so I will stop.

S. H.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

MR. EDITOR: I have been informed, through the Standard, that a Convention has been called, to meet in Raleigh on the 30th June, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. When Mr. Venable declared himself a candidate, immediately upon his return from Washington, I was strongly in favor of a Convention; but ever since Mr. Lewis became his opponent, I have been opposed to one; and it does seem to me, at this stage of the game, that movement is a very unwise one, to say the least of it. These gentlemen are fairly in the field, and have actually warmly canvassed, for nearly two months, with no Whig candidate, nor is there any prospect of one, unless this very Convention, in failing to nominate either Venable or Lewis, should possibly, and thereby create such a party in the party as to invite one into the arena. No good can possibly grow out of this proceeding, while on the other hand much harm may; for I assure you, Mr. Editor, that the people (the masses) have already taken sides, and it will be no easy matter to turn their attention to a new direction, however strong party ties, and successful party drilling, may have been heretofore.

I suppose the object is to throw both overboard, otherwise why call a Convention? Every man can certainly vote, if they wish to do so, because, even upon the supposition that both these gentlemen are regarded as evils, the lesser evil can be selected. If another should be nominated, the evil might be still greater.

It seems very clear to me, in case Mr. Venable should be the nominee, and Mr. Lewis, thereupon, thinks proper to decline, that, if not the major party, a large number of his friends, will refuse to support Venable, and some might be induced to vote for a Whig in preference. And the same would be the case on the part of Mr. Lewis's friends, in the event of his declining. A large number of his friends, notwithstanding the large Democratic majority in the District, would there not be great danger of running in a Whig, even were the race single-handed against either one, but more especially, if a new man is brought forward by the Convention, to the exclusion of both?

But I have no idea that either will decline, Convention or no Convention, and I hope will not, as the race has been commenced, and so far continued in good earnest between them, and thus may it be ended.

No delegates (appointed by a regular meeting) will be sent from Granville; her people are satisfied with their old representative, and will, on the day of trial, prove their faith by their works, in giving him an overwhelming majority. A large number hold my views upon this subject; for, notwithstanding they and I, opposed Mr. Venable at the last election, they are perfectly understood that he continues fully to acquiesce in the compromise measures, and will go to the death against the acquisition of Cuba or any other territory, either by stealth or otherwise; and he will continue to maintain his doctrine upon this subject having become obsolete, will support him most cordially in the coming election.

A GRANVILLE DEMOCRAT.

Granville, June 21, 1855.

[We are authorized to say that Mr. Lewis will abide the action of a Convention. This has been his position from the first. ED. STANDARD.]

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 24. R. Augustus Erving of Connecticut, for some years past private secretary of Gov. Seymour, of that State, has been appointed Secretary-Legation to Russia.

Robert J. Walker was yesterday commissioned as Commissioner to China.

The President has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition. He called to-day in his carriage accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Webster, for Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent English geologist, who is now stopping at the National Hotel, and visited, with him, the prominent points of interest about Washington.

It is said there is to be no examination of the clerks in the Post-office Department until all the removals and appointments are determined upon. Another report, that gives plausibility to the statement, is that upwards of twenty removals were made to-day.

The Postmaster General and several other officers of the Government have taken rooms at the Union Hotel, Georgetown, during the warm season, and the President, I learn, intends to remove shortly to an elegant cottage in the suburbs of the city.

Secretary Marcy has engaged one of the elegant Houses on Vermont avenue, about being erected by W. W. Corcoran.

The weather has been waxing hotter and hotter for several days past. The thermometer is ranging from 90 to 97, and unusual sickness prevails.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Turkish and Russian Armies, still in the Caucasus, continue to advance. The Russian Armies, still in the Caucasus, continue to advance. The Russian Armies, still in the Caucasus, continue to advance.

New York, June 21st. The steamer Humboldt, with Southampton dates to the 21st inst., and 1925 passengers, reached her wharf about 3 o'clock, p. m. Among the passengers are W. Collier Bryant, of the New York Evening Post; Mrs. Col. Fremont and family; R. Schleiden, special envoy from British Government to Caracas; N. Brown, late American Consul at Rome; and R. W. Sykes, bearer of despatches from the Mexican Legation at Paris.

The steamer Cambria arrived out on the 6th, and the Baltic on the 7th.

ENGLAND. A split had occurred in the English cabinet between Lord John Russell and the Irish members, and the latter had sealed their resignations. Russell, Keogh and Sadler had withdrawn.

The income tax bill had passed the House of Commons.

The subject of the imprisonment of British colored subjects in S. Carolina was about to be brought before Parliament.

The exports for the month of May exceeded those of the same month last year by £3,250,000.

The Patent Gutta Percha Works at London had been burnt, involving a loss of £100,000.

The screw steamer Times, a Dublin and Liverpool packet, with 300 passengers on board, had burst her boilers, by which nine persons were killed, and many frightfully scalded.

GERMANY. The ratification of the Zollverein treaty was confirmed at Berlin on the 2d.

It was still hoped that the peace of Europe would be preserved, but further advances from the East were anxiously awaited.

TURKEY. The news from this quarter is decidedly warlike. The English fleet in the Mediterranean had been ordered to the Dardanelles, and the fleet in the Channel had been despatched to the Mediterranean. The French fleet had also arrived in Bessica Bay.

The Russian forces were moving towards Moldavia and Wallachia, the frontier provinces of Turkey, and the Russian troops in Warsaw had received orders to proceed, by forced marches to Hessa-rabia. The military preparations of the Turks were of the most gigantic character.

The Egyptian fleet with an army of 30,000 men were proceeding to the aid of the Sultan, and the Tarecom chiefs were busily engaged in raising an army of 100,000 men for the assistance of the Porte.

Similar efforts were also being made in every province of the Empire. The mediation of Austria and Prussia were spoken of to avert the threatened war, and Count Nesselrode, with important despatches, had arrived in London. A late despatch to the London Times says that the Emperor of Russia had sent a courier to Constantinople with the demand that Menschikoff's last proposition should be complied with in eight days.

THE MARKETS. Liverpool, June 7. Wright and Gandy quote a dull and heavy cotton market, with a decline of 1d. per lb. in transactions made privately. The circulars generally, however, quote the market unchanged. Sales on the 6th of 6,000 bales, and on the 7th of 5,000 bales, with a small demand from the speculators and exporters. The dullness of the market is owing to the unfavorable aspect of political affairs. At Manchester, prices were easier without any marked decline.

Breadstuffs. Richardson quotes flour less in demand after Tuesday, with moderate sales at 6d per barrel, since Friday. Other circulars quote flour active at 6d a ton, and a small advance for the week. Corn is unchanged. Friday. Other circulars quote advanced 1d since Friday. Other circulars quote a 3d per 70 lbs. advance for the week. The arrivals of breadstuffs were small.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs in the London market had considerably advanced, and were very firm. The money market had improved.

Further Foreign News by the Niagara.—The Threatened War in the East, &c.

HALIFAX, June 28. Not having been able to send through all the news by the Niagara, from Liverpool, the 11th inst., by reason of the thunder storm, the following is now forwarded:

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. The Russian army had not moved to the Pruth at the latest dates.

Letters from Petersburg state that the Emperor's countenance on the Turkish question was generally approved.

The Turks and Greeks in Syria and Turkey fully approve of the Sultan's course. Voluntary subscriptions were being made by his subjects towards arming the country.

The latest advices were considered decidedly less favorable to the maintaining of peace.

The messenger sent from St. Petersburg to Constantinople had no discretionary power given to him, but simply was charged with the Emperor's demand, for the Porte's acceptance of Prince Menschikoff's ultimatum in eight days, or submit to the consequences.

Prince Gortschakoff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army in Bessarabia.

Count Nesselrode, Jr., is not charged with any authority to the Western Courts that can alter the position of affairs. Meanwhile, the Porte prepares bravely for defense. Orders had been given to Naum Pasha, formerly Governor of Arabia, a man of much energy, to attack the Russians with his 40,000 men if they attempted to cross the River Pruth.

Abram Pasha's force of 40,000 Egyptians, commanded by Sultan Pasha, with the Egyptian fleet of twelve vessels, were daily expected at Constantinople.

Mustapha Pasha, Governor of Thessalonie, offers to raise 200,000 Albanians and march them on any point. Renden Bey also commands permission to raise a force in Kurdistan.

The arming of the fleet was progressing with vigor, and all the spare labor in Constantinople, was employed in conveying ammunition to the forts.

The present Ottoman forces number 139,000 regulars, and a fleet of 1,500 guns besides 6 steamers and 23 smaller craft. The total land force organized is 449,000.

A Russian force of 120,000 infantry hangs on the Moldavian frontier; and it is rumored that the Czar will himself come to Israel.

It is stated that the Turks will make, not this Danube, but the range of the Balkan their line of defense.

While thus preparing for war, the Divan does not neglect chances for peace. Arbitration had been spoken of, and Raschid Pasha was in favor of such a solution, but several of his colleagues opposed it.

Rumor states that Austria offers informally to mediate, to allow the Czar an apology to retreat with honor.

It was positively stated by the London and French press that the English had sent orders to join the French in the Bay of Besika, but on the 2nd of June they had not left Malta.

The Very Late.

LONDON, Saturday, June 11, A. M. No accounts have come to hand of the advance of the Russians.